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THE HUDSON FULTON CATALOGUE

THE illustrated edition of the Hudson-Fulton Catalogue is now on sale.

The work is in two tall octavo volumes, the size of the page being $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It is printed with Caslon Old Style type, and contains 238 illustrations in the half-tone process. It is bound in paper-covered boards with cloth back. The price of the book is five dollars, and express, which is twenty-five cents for delivery in the city and fifty cents for delivery out of town.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees held October 18, 1909, the following memorial resolutions upon Rutherford Stuyvesant, John Crosby Brown, and Charles F. McKim, Trustees of the Museum, recently deceased, were adopted:

IN MEMORIAM

RUTHERFURD STUYVESANT
TRUSTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM OF ART
1875-1909

THE death of Rutherford Stuyvesant in Paris, France, on July 4, 1909, removed from its Board of Trustees the last but one of the Founders of The Metropolitan Museum of Art. This signifies a service to this institution on Mr. Stuyvesant's part of nearly forty years' duration. From 1875 to 1884 he was a member of its Executive Committee, and for a number of years served as Chairman of the Committee on Paintings and Sculpture, but his taste it appears inclined more especially to arms and armor, of which he was one of the earliest collectors in this country. That he was a careful and judicious one, is shown by the many choice, rare, and valuable pieces he gathered about him in his beautiful home at Tranquility Farms, near Hackettstown, New Jersey (the ancestral home of his family). Following this bent of his mind, he was naturally first and fore-

most among the Trustees in endeavoring to secure examples of this branch of industrial art for the Museum, and was largely instrumental in obtaining for it the Ellis and Dino Collections, which raised the Armor Collection of the Museum to European rank.

Although absent from the City much of his time within the last ten or fifteen years—an absence which constrained him to resign the office of First Vice-president of the Board of Trustees, which he held in 1906—Mr. Stuyvesant's attachment to the Museum seems never to have abated. When at home, he was most regular in his attendance at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and when abroad he was ever mindful of the welfare, and prompt to further by word and deed, when opportunity offered, the interests of the institution with which he was connected, one may say, from his youth up, for he was but twenty-eight years of age when he became a Trustee.

By Mr. Stuyvesant's death the Museum loses an old and tried friend, and its Trustees the companionship of a genial and uniformly kind and courteous member of their Board.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN CROSBY BROWN
TRUSTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM OF ART
1893-1909

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Treasurer of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, died at his summer residence in Orange, New Jersey, on June 25th. He was elected a Trustee of the Museum on February 20, 1893, but resigned later in the year. He was elected again on November 18, 1895, and served continuously until his death. He became Treasurer of the Museum in 1905, and from that time gave constant, active, and efficient care not only to the duties of Treasurer but to the many details connected with the management and operation of the Museum building.

The Crosby-Brown collection of musical instruments of all nations was given to the Museum in 1889 by Mrs. Brown, with the understanding that she should have full charge of its arrangement during her life-

time, and be free to make any additions or changes which she saw fit. Mr. Brown has always been an enthusiastic co-worker with his wife in making and enlarging this valuable collection, which now occupies five galleries in the Museum and is one of the most complete collections of musical instruments existing in any part of the world.

Mr. Brown's public service was by no means confined to our own Museum. His sphere of action was singularly broad. He was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1859, where he stood at the head of his class. Soon afterwards he entered his ancestral firm, the well-known banking house of Brown Brothers & Company, of which he has been for many years the head. He had large religious, educational and philanthropic interests. For many years he was an elder in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, beginning under the pastorate of Dr. William Adams, his father-in-law. He was one of the leading Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, of which he was President at the time of his death. He was a Trustee of Columbia University, his Alma Mater.

Mr. Brown was a patriotic citizen, always ready to bear his share of public burdens, and always to be found among the advocates of righteousness, straightforwardness and considerate dealings in public matters. He had a large acquaintance with public men, at home and abroad, and although he never held public office, he exerted an influence not the less potent that it was quiet. It was a fitting recognition of his eminence in many relations of life when the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1907.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM

TRUSTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM OF ART

1895-1909

CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM, a Trustee of The Metropolitan Museum since 1895, died at St. James, Long Island, on September 14, 1909. The Trustees of the Museum feel it a duty at this, their first meeting

since his death, to place upon their minutes an appreciation of the dignity and achievements of his life, of the great services rendered by him to education and the improvement of public taste.

Mr. McKim was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1847, of sturdy and intellectual stock. His artistic leanings led him in 1866 and 1867 to the Harvard Scientific School as a special student, and afterwards to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he studied until 1870. In 1872, after spending some further time in travel and study, he returned to this country and soon after began the practice of his profession in the City of New York, forming a partnership with his life-long friend, William R. Mead, of which firm Stanford White soon after became a member.

The success of Mr. McKim and his firm was rapid and remarkable. The fact that it was difficult to ascertain, as to any particular work, which member of the firm was entitled to the principal credit, proved the unselfish relation of its members to one another, and to Mr. McKim and his associates are due the architectural features of the Boston Public Library, the Madison Square Garden, the Library of Columbia University, the University Club, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Morgan's Library, The Pennsylvania Station in New York and a number of other noble and beautiful buildings, private and public throughout the entire country.

Great, however, as have been Mr. McKim's achievements in the particular practice of his profession, and prominent as are the monuments he has raised to his own reputation, his profession is in his debt to a still larger degree for his unselfish efforts to fuse the individual workers in architecture throughout the country into a profession—to raise its standards and to better its opportunities for cultivation and improvement.

He was thoroughly conscious of the difference between things beautiful—simply, grandly beautiful, and the meritorious and the pretty—and this lesson he labored to teach during his entire life.

The plan of improvement of the City of Washington, to which he largely contributed by his time and energy, and the Foundation of the American Academy in Rome to which he generously contributed in life, and to which he bequeathed his fortune, testify to his constant and unselfish public service.

He naturally became the President of the Institute of Architects and, as the highest evidence of the regard in which he was held, received in 1903 the King's medal through the Royal Institute of British Architects. Harvard gave him the degree of M.A. in 1893; Columbia that of Litt.D. in 1904 and the University of Pennsylvania the degree of LL.D. in 1909.

His particular work for the Museum consisted largely in his efforts toward the

perfection of a general plan—the construction of the North Wing upon Fifth Avenue, the special building for the Hoent-schel Collection and the Library. It is to be deeply regretted that he was not spared to complete these undertakings.

In private life he possessed in rare measure the gift of charm and attractiveness. Personal acquaintance with him developed as surely into affection as knowledge of his professional attainments created respect, and had he possessed no professional or public claim to general esteem, he would have been noted as a most unusual and attractive personality.

His public career and unostentatious private life will cause him to be long remembered with high appreciation and grateful thanks.

